

THE MARSHALL HILL.

It is Fast Becoming a Thing of the Past.

GOOD ROAD TO WEST BROOKFIELD

A Big Cut of Nine Feet Has Been Made—1,700 Wagon-Loads of Earth Used to Make One Fill—It Has Cost Massillon \$144.

It will be several weeks before the grading of the West Brookfield road will be completed. As it is, there is a great improvement, and in a short time only a slight rise in the road will be left to mark the spot where once was the steep Marshall hill, the worst piece of road for miles about. At one point a cut of nine feet has been made, and the depth at other places varies below that figure.

The work thus far has cost the city of Massillon exactly \$144. Tuscarawas township \$250, Stark county, including subsistence for the men and repairs on building, about \$556.50; making the total expense up to the present time \$950.50. The portion of the expense which Massillon and Tuscarawas township assumes is the team hire. It costs the county about 15 cents a day to support the prison.

Work was begun on May 20. If thirty laborers at \$1.25 a day each had been employed since then, for labor alone \$1,875 would have been expended, to say nothing of the \$394 that would have been paid out for team hire. So the total expenses would have been \$2,269, and the thirty workhouse inmates would probably have been passing their time in solitude and idleness. The saving to the county by putting the convicts at this kind of work, instead of employing paid labor, has already amounted to \$1,318.50.

The men all work steadily for nine hours, and they accomplish as much in a day as anyone could expect of the best workmen. When they are hauling earth in wagons the men average about 150 loads a day. As many as 175 loads have been hauled in one day, but at such times the distance for hauling was not quite so great, or perhaps more men were at work than usual. At the Worcester street culvert, just past Waechter street, most of the ground taken from the hill has been used to fill up an extremely low place in the road. Mr. Milhof says that 1,700 wagon loads have been placed therein, and the hole has about disappeared now.

When the work is done, the road from Massillon to West Brookfield will be practically level. A good part of the time that the prisoners have been employed there has been spent repairing the road between the summit of Marshall hill and West Brookfield. As perhaps many people know, Marshall hill owed its existence to a stone quarry of many years ago. All the riff-ruff from this quarry was piled where Marshall hill was formerly, before anyone thought of putting a road through there, and in this manner the declivity was formed. The stone which is unearthed comes very useful in grading the other parts of the road.

The prisoners eat, sleep and are sheltered from rain in a building which was once a brewery. Their beds are rudely made, but each contains a comfortable mattress or straw tick. Each bed is large enough to accommodate two men. The dining room is in the north end of the building, and an abundance of good, substantial food is forthcoming here three times a day. Everything is scrupulously neat and clean, and a sanitary officer who visited the place recently found nothing to which he could raise objection.

THE MASSILLON ASYLUM.

Several Buildings Nearing Completion—The Water Tower.

The work of erecting a steel water tower at the Massillon asylum has been commenced. The tower will be, including the base, which will be used as a storage house for hose and reels, 125 feet in height and 14 feet in diameter. Superintendent Richards stated today that the four buildings now under construction will have been completed by September. This includes the hospital building which is now ready for roofing, the infirmary building and two cottages. The latter are the nearest completed.

The interior of the buildings are being beautifully furnished in white marble. There are at least 200 men employed in and about the various buildings and tomorrow they will receive their semi-monthly pay.

The landscape work will be begun at once under the direction of Mr. Richards, and teams for that purpose will be hired in Massillon. The street railway line to the asylum is nearly completed and hundreds of persons visit the site daily.

Eight Operators Willing to Sign. CLEVELAND, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Thos. Young, manager for M. A. Hanna & Co., visited the eight other Pittsburg district operators in Cleveland and found them all willing to sign the true uniformity proposition.

Pitt Glass Workers' Convention. PITTSBURG, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—The American flint glass workers' convention adjourned after a two weeks' session. It is to meet at Zanesville the next time. Old officers were re-elected.

My wife has left my bed and board. I will therefore not pay any debts of her contraction. JOHN BERLIN.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, July 15.—Foreclosure proceedings have been commenced by the Home Savings and Loan Company against John W. Little, of Canton, to recover a balance of \$839.56 on a mortgage loan of \$1,000. Like action has been begun by the same company against Calvin C. Clingel of Canton, to recover a balance of \$472 on a loan of \$500.

By Lawyer John O. Garrett, of Massillon, Theresa Gardner has sued Samuel Hain to secure payment of a promissory note given in the sum of \$200. The note is secured by mortgage and the court is requested to order the premises sold to satisfy the claim. Action for alimony have been begun by Mary Ann Maher vs. John Maher, of Canton.

George W. Manley has been appointed administrator of the estate of William A. Manley, of Canton. The bond of the assignee of J. A. Linville, of Canton, has been filed and approved. The first partial account has been filed in the assignment of Aloise Dillman, of Nimishillen township. A final account has been filed by the assignee of John H. Summers, of Plain township. Inventory has been filed by the guardian of Helen and Ralph Wolf, of Massillon. Ralph Ware, of Lexington township, has been adjudged an imbecile, and Maggie Linn has been appointed guardian.

E. G. Willison has been appointed administrator of the estate of Louis Wagner, of Massillon. Publication of note of insolvency of the estate of Peter G. Albright, of Massillon, has been approved and second partial account of administrator has been filed. Appraisement of wards' real estate has been ordered in the guardianship of Helen Ridenour and others, of Massillon. Report of payment of final dividend has been filed in the assignment of W. H. Buckius, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Thomas Price and Margaret A. Evans, of Justus, and John H. Wampfler and Anna M. Wackerly, of Canton.

Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, July 16.—In the assignment of D. M. Alexander, of Canton, private sale of real estate in Cleveland has been ordered. Final accounts have been filed in the estates of Sophia Mirre, of Canton, and David Reese, of Lexington township. The will of Solomon Sheller, of Sugarcreek township, has been filed for probate. Account of final distribution has been filed in the assignment of James C. Orr, of Canton. A final account has been filed in the estate of Julius Klein, of Canton. Daniel Squires, of Canton, has been adjudged insane and ordered committed to the Toledo state hospital. Fred P. Spangelt has been appointed guardian of Frank A. Clark, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to A. A. Cordery and Anna M. Ahr, and Robbins Burrell Crebore and Addie Clair Cooley, of Massillon; Charles M. Heintzleman and Carrie Luxemberger, of Navarre.

BETWEEN THE CARS.

Motorman Kenney Seriously Injured at Meyer's Lake.

CANTON, July 17.—Motorman A. E. Kenney, of the Canton division of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, was caught between cars at Meyer's lake Friday afternoon and seriously injured. His collar bone was fractured and side crushed, three ribs being broken. Kenney was engaged in coupling cars. Motorman Bieterman, who operates the baggage car, had his hand painfully crushed while handling a trunk.

A report prepared by the deputy county auditor shows the total receipts under the Dow tax law to be \$10,667.96. Disbursements were made as follows: For state general reserve fund, \$12,200.39; county treasury for police funds, \$8,397.55; municipal general fund, \$10,625.31; poor fund \$9,241.71. There are 121 saloons in Canton, 52 in Massillon and 29 in Alliance. The total income to the county and state from Canton saloons is \$20,353.03, from Massillon \$9,180.14, and from Alliance \$4,855.05. Of this amount the proportion going to these cities is as follows: Canton \$9,913.25, Massillon \$4,470.87, and Alliance \$2,364.53.

In the assignment of the Alliance Printing Company, a final account and schedule of debts and liabilities have been filed. The will of Josiah H. Keener, of Washington township, has been filed for probate. Private sale of personal property has been ordered in the estate of Lillian E. Falor, of Pike township. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the assignment of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, of Massillon. In the assignment of Fernando B. Smith, of Canton, the bond of the assignee has been filed and approved. A petition to sell real estate and adjust liens has also been filed. A petition to sell real estate has been filed in the estate of Allen S. Texter, of Plain township.

A marriage license was granted late on Friday afternoon to Dr. John S. Pyle and Lenore Sherwood, of Canton.

Fears of the Plague at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer Maud, from Calcutta, has been ordered into quarantine. One of her crew died on the voyage, and quarantining officers think that he died of the bubonic plague. Two or three others were ill. The vessel is to be carefully guarded until all germs of the disease are killed.

"After suffering from dyspepsia for three years I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles cured me entirely." Mrs. G. C. White, Taberg, Onondia county, New York.

MINING IN THE SIXTIES.

Early History of the Massillon Coal District.

MINERS RECEIVED \$2.00 PER TON.

Since 1865 the Price of Mining Has Been Gradually Declining—James O'Doneal Tells How He Found Mining in the Massillon District Thirty-five Years Ago.

There has been a time in the history of the Massillon district when the miners were paid two dollars for every ton of coal they dug. This was in the sixties, during the war. It was weighed before passing over screens those days, too, and if these conditions had continued, there would be no good reason for a Massillon miner to be poor today. A hard-working, practical miner could produce, at that time, on an average, three tons of coal a day. Some of the men had sons working with them, and there were many families in the neighborhood whose earnings amounted to ten or fifteen dollars a day. Nowadays, the miners say, that notwithstanding the greater facilities they have for producing the coal, they cannot all average three tons a day. They blame the screen mainly for this.

It is reliably stated that the first discovery of coal in Stark county was made in 1806. Just where it was found is not exactly known. It was many years, however, before the Tuscarawas valley became important as a mining region. The coal veins were reached by means of drifts made in the hillsides. The opening of the Ohio canal for navigation, followed by the construction of what is now a part of the Pennsylvania railway system, did much toward developing the coal fields. More capital was invested, and on account of its fine quality, Massillon coal soon became much in demand, and operators' ventures yielded them rich returns. For many years prior to the time of railways, coal was carted to the docks in this city from the mines and shipped to Cleveland and other ports. Massillon was the miners' trading point, and on a pay-day, or immediately afterward, the town was always a scene of great bustle and activity. Some of the miners would order enough provisions and supplies to last them from one month's end to another, but weekly trips were usually made to the mining villages by local merchants with the commodities that were most in demand.

James O'Doneal, who resides at 80 Jarvis avenue, is one of the old and intelligent miners of this district. He is now seventy, and for fifty-two years he has been a miner. He came to the Massillon district on April 15, 1862, and having spent most of his time here since, is familiar with its history.

"At that time," said Mr. O'Doneal, the other day, "the miners were being paid six cents. Then we could make a good living at that price, for work was steady and conditions were more favorable. Board, I think, could be gotten for ten dollars a month; powder and oil were expensive, but we did not use enough of either to make a great hole in our earnings. I first obtained employment in the Clark mine No. 1, which was then operated by Charles H. Clark and others. This, I believe, was the first shaft put down in this valley, and was situated about three miles west of Massillon. There were a number of slopes and small drifts, but the Clark was the only real mine. It was sunk in 1861, and continued for seventeen or eighteen years, in fact, until it was drowned out, was in steady operation. Two years later the Clark No. 2 was sunk, and the two mines together employed about eighty men.

"As the war progressed the demand for Massillon coal increased. The price was raised but our wages remained the same. Then we struck for 65 cents, which the operators gave us without much of a struggle. A few days later we asked for another increase of 10 cents and got it. And gradually the price of mining advanced until in 1863 it reached \$1.75 a ton. Then, after a six-weeks' suspension, we finally brought it to \$2.00. We got that price for mining a vein four feet or more in thickness. For thinner coal, of course, we received considerably more. The coal was loaded into half-ton cars, and was raised from the mine with hemp ropes.

"Then the war began to draw to a close, and in the spring of 1865 a reduction of 50 cents a ton was proposed. We were on strike for three months, but finally had to give in. Soon after twenty-five cents more were taken off, and it was not long until it fell to \$1.00. A reduction of ten cents brought the price to 90 cents, and although miners and operators alike swore that it should never drop lower, it finally did come down to 85 cents. Everybody remembers the great strike of 1894, which we lost, returning to work at 60 cents. Then came the nine-cent reduction, which we are now struggling to regain."

Glean Workers Rejoice Knights of Labor.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—The Window Glass Workers' Association has decided to return to the Knights of Labor. They number over sixty thousand.

Illinois Miners Out.

MORRIS, Ills., July 17.—[By Associated Press]—A great body of miners came from Pana last night and persuaded all men in the shaft to quit work. Not a man is at work today.

Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co. C. V. Hamersmith, agent, Massillon, O.

TO BE POSTMASTER.

George B. Freese is Recommended for the Canton Office.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representative Taylor has filed his recommendations for three of the largest postoffices in his district, those at Youngstown, Canton and Alliance. For two of the offices he has recommended ex-soldiers. They are Mr. Shaffer at Youngstown and Captain B. F. Trescott at Alliance. For the Canton office he has recommended George B. Freese, editor of the Repository, and at the expiration of Postmaster Monnot's term Editor Freese will be appointed, as it is known that President McKinley is desirous that he shall have the office. Mr. Taylor has not yet made a recommendation for the Massillon office, as the appointment to that is not to be made for more than two years.

Representative Taylor has been confined to his room at the Cochran for a week. For several days he was very sick, but is now able to sit up and attend to some business. Until this illness he had not missed a roll call in the House since he became a member of Congress, and his sickness at this time is attributed by his physician to too hard work and too assiduous attention to his duties. His physician has ordered him to leave Washington for a time, and it is probable that as soon as he is able to travel he will go to the seashore or up in the mountains for a short time. He is very anxious to vote on the final passage by the House of the tariff bill, and he may conclude to remain here until that is disposed of.

PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Columbus Next Place of Meeting—The Officers Elected.

ELYRIA, O., July 17.—At the meetings of the department council of the Patriarchs Militant was decided that they would camp next year at Columbus at the same time the Odd Fellows of the state hold their encampment. The following officers were elected: President, General John C. Whicker; vice president, General C. L. Anderson of Cleveland; secretary, General William L. Ryan of Akron; treasurer, General A. C. Cable of Cuyahoga. Competitive drills took place, the taking part were: Canton Wright of Wooster, Canton Akron of Akron, Canton Imperial of Toledo, Canton Van Wert of Van Wert. The judges' decision and awarding of prizes will take place this afternoon.

Removal of Logan Family.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 17.—Mrs. General John A. Logan is here today to visit her son, John A. Logan, Jr., and his family a few days, then they will all go to Chicago to be present at the unveiling of the statue of the dead general. The statue will be unveiled by Little Jack, son of John A. Logan, Jr., who was named after his distinguished grandfather.

Prof. Shunk Injured.

ALLIANCE, O., July 17.—Rev. Joseph L. Shunk, D. D., the widely known professor of ancient languages at Mount Union college, has fallen from a ladder while picking cherries at his home and was seriously injured. He was found unconscious an hour after the accident happened. His arm and shoulder were broken and he sustained severe internal injuries.

A Murder Inquest.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 17.—The coroner has been busy taking testimony at the inquest on the cause of the death of Conductor John Haley. A large number of witnesses were examined, and though nobody directly identified the prisoner, Thomas Edmonds, as the guilty party, there was not a little evidence that makes things look bad for him.

Good Wells Drilled In.

LIMA, July 17.—The Ohio Oil company has drilled in two large wells in the new Hume field, six miles southwest of here. The two wells are located on the Fred Owen farm and are making a total of 700 barrels per day. The Cunningham well in the same locality is doing 600 barrels.

Potters' Scale Arranged.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 17.—It is learned here that the operative potters and the wage committee have practically agreed on the wage scale. It is that 30 days after the tariff bill passes the wage scale of 1894 will go into effect.

FREE NAVIGATION CELEBRATED.

Parade and Exercises Over the Opening of the Monongahela River.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The celebration here of a free Monongahela river was an imposing sight. The cannon on the towboat Tom Dodsworth fired one salute and the great fleet of 65 steamers started on their cruise from the Monongahela wharf to Davis Island, in honor of a free Monongahela river.

It is estimated that fully 10,000 persons were on the boats in line and that 50,000 persons saw the great parade start.

When the fleet reached Davis Island dam, the formal ceremonies occurred. The government building was finely decorated.

The program at Davis Island dam was as follows: Music by the Pennsylvania State band; introductory address, John F. Dravo, admiral of the fleet; prayer, Rev. D. F. McGill; reading of letters, George H. Anderson, and addresses by the following persons: Hon. H. P. Ford, mayor; James Francis Burke, John Bindley, George A. Kelley, Charles H. Bryer, C. L. Magee, George H. Anderson. Closing remarks by Admiral Dravo.

What seems but a simple case of diarrhoea frequently develops into the most dangerous of bowel trouble, if neglected. Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry is a never-failing specific in all such cases.

Now is the time to subscribe.

HIS HOUSE ON WHEELS.

Carl Browne Furnishes a Description of His Turnout.

JUST AS LOVING AS EVER.

Carl Refers to His Fondness for Mrs. Browne—Lectures on Science and Theosophy to be Made During His Tour of the World.

Carl Browne, who now claims the distinction of being the original originator, organizer and executive head of the commonwealth march to Washington, instead of J. S. Coxey, has for the past two weeks been camped in the picturesque neighborhood of Pauls, painting and decorating his unique wagon, or house on wheels. In this vehicle he expects to make a tour of the world, lecturing on art, science and theosophy. This fact, however, has not prevented him from indulging in a little recreation as the following statement made by the illustrious Carl today will show:

"I occasionally take a day off," he said, "and fish or ramble over the hills and through the wood, sketching, with my young golden-haired and beautiful wife." "We are as much attached to each other now," Browne continued, with tenderness beaming from his turquoise blue eyes, "as we were two years ago when so romantically married." Carl submitted the following description of his portable home of logs:

The wagon is 16 feet long by 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, with an arched roof. There is a door in the front end and one on the left side, with a window in the middle of the right side. The exterior is grained in walnut, and has silver lettering all over it. On one side is a large photograph, by Bell, of Washington, D. C., of Carl Browne, and on the other side an oil painting copy done by himself. The interior is divided into three "rooms," and the whole interior is decorated to represent the interior of a grape arbor, with luscious Tokay grapes hanging about. Here and there are articles of bric-a-brac grouped together in the center of the ceiling of the middle room is an officer's sword from the battle field of Gettysburg, and an arrow from the quiver of Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief. Hanging over the Turkish couch which serves as a bed, is a large heart-shaped hornet's nest, obtained in Virginia. In one place is the wardrobe in which Mr. Browne arrayed himself when he imperorated the goddess of liberty, July 4, 1894, on the capitol steps. Besides, there are many other trophies, and photographs of the march to Washington. Several oil paintings of Mr. Browne's California home, near Calistoga, hang on the walls, also a life-size portrait of Mrs. Browne, in evening attire. Underneath the house, between the forward and hind wheels, is the "refrigerator" or summer "kitchen." Arriving at a camping place, the horses are unhitched and the door of this refrigerator turned down forms a table, and there is everything at hand to get a quick meal, and material to make it of. Everything about this wagon home, but the wheels and running gear, was built by Carl Browne himself, including an original style of brake.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

OIL FIELDS AT ZOAR.

The test well being drilled for oil on the domain of the Zoarites is being watched with great interest all over the county. Pittsburg and Cleveland capitalists have gobbled up almost the entire acreage of the Zoarites, and if the test well brings results, it is possible that the territory may develop into valuable oil fields. It is believed that there is oil in this county. At certain periods of the year it is in evidence on the surface of streams. Several wells have been drilled in different parts of the county, but so far without results. At a depth of 1,000 feet the test well at Zoar shows strong evidence of oil, and at that depth the pressure of gas from the top has been so great that when once lighted it has only been extinguished with difficulty. Charles Fowler, of Rochester, Pa., who leased the territory and under whose direction the well is being put down, is elated over the showing, and is offering to wager that the well will be a gusher.

A NEST OF SAUGERS.

Dr. Henry L. Smith, of Milan, has met with an accident which is likely to be attended with serious results. While in his barn forking over some hay for his horses he stepped upon what he supposed was a stick, which he thought flew up and struck him. He immediately noticed a very offensive smell, and knew at once that he had been bitten by a sauger. He resorted at once to the usual antidotes. The next day he noticed the horse acted a little peculiar about the hay, and thought he would fork it over, and was bitten again, but this time did not see the snake. The doctor has suffered a great deal of pain from the last bite. He thinks there must be a nest of saugers under his barn or near it, and he intends to have them traced out and destroyed at once.

Baptist Union Will Meet at Buffalo.

CHATTANOOGA, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—The board of managers of the Baptist Young People's Union has selected Buffalo as the next place of meeting on the condition that satisfactory railroad rates are made.

Even in the most severe cases of sprain or bruise, cut or burn, Thomas' Electric Oil gives almost instant relief. It is the ideal family liniment.

PROGRESS OF DEBS.

He is not to be Denied the Right of Free Speech at Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Debs failed to get here in time to address the mass meeting at noon. He will be here tonight, with Hatchford and Sovereign. There was talk of arresting Debs, but the mayor says free speech shall not be denied. Three car loads of Pennsylvania men came in this morning, and much excitement prevails. A secret meeting is to be held at the Willow Tree mines, when a motion will be made not to return to work on Monday. It is expected that the motion will prevail.

CONFEREES NOW AGREE.

Important Tariff Items Have Been Settled.

THE HOUSE SCHEDULE ON SUGAR.

McCord Has Been Confirmed Governor of Arizona—A Short List of Nominations—Debs Will Reach West Virginia Tonight, with Hatchford and Sovereign.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Conferees on the tariff bill have agreed on all important items of disagreement and have called upon Democratic members to meet them on Monday. The House schedule on sugar was agreed to today.

McCord has been confirmed governor of Arizona.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Torrence V. Powderly, to be commissioner general of immigration; collectors of international revenue: Fred E. Coyne, First district, Illinois; David A. Nunn, Fifth district, Tennessee; postmasters: Huit H. Hutter, at Martinsville, Ind.; Wm. R. Duval, at Circleville, O.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPEANS TO BE PROTECTED.

CANEA, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Admirals of the international fleet have notified Musselmen that if a single European soldier is harmed they will bombard the town.

THE HEAT IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—There has been much complaint about the very hot weather this week. Many sunstrokes and horses fell dead in the streets, although the thermometer had not reached 75.

WEST VIRGINIAN LINE.

Five Thousand Men Will Join the Strikers Tonight.

ELKHORN, W. Va., July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Tonight every miner in this field will join the strike. They number about five thousand. Agitators leave today for Flat Top mine.

Crowds Rushing to Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Almost incredible stories are told of the gold discoveries in Alaska. One man brings back \$50,000 as the result of his winter's work. All say that miners must take at least a year's supply of provisions and plenty of clothing, as the hardships are great. The wild rush to the mines is almost unprecedented. A steamer has recently arrived with a million on board.

Was a Chaplain in the Civil War.

CHICAGO, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—The Rev. Dr. Butler, whose sudden death in Rome on the eve of his consecration as bishop is announced, was chaplain of the famous Irish brigade, commanded by General Mulligan during the war of the rebellion. He was secretary and chancellor of the diocese of Chicago under Bishop Duggan.

A SPECIAL AGENT.

One is Appointed for the W. & L. E. Road by Superintendent Stout.

Superintendent Stout, of the W. & L. E. railway, appointed Joseph Smith today special agent for that company. Mr. Smith will assume the duties of the office at once. He was formerly employed in this capacity by the Union Pacific company, and has had a wide experience. The duties of the special agent of a company are to prevent thieving and to protect company property generally.

The W. & L. E. company has been victimized by coal and freight thieves to a great extent during the past several years, and a great increase has been noticeable within the past month or so.

Mr. Smith is a resident of Grand Island, Neb., but will move his family to Massillon. He has a commission as an officer of the law issued by the United States court.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

EDWARD BEITER.

Edward C. Beiter died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Beiter, in Diehlenn street, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, of lung trouble. For two years he was in poor health, and on Decoration Day he became bedridden. He never rallied, but gradually sank until death occurred. He was the oldest of six children and was born in Waynesburg, twenty-four years ago. Massillon had been his home for the past five years. Mr. Beiter was a marble-cutter and it was while working at his trade that he contracted the disease that caused his death. The funeral services will be held in St. Joseph's church, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1897.

The battleship Oregon, which is to be sent to Hawaii, has a total armament of forty-six guns and six torpedo tubes. She is 348 feet long, has 18 inches of armor on the sides and carries a crew of 424 men. If Japan keeps on worrying about the status quo on the Pacific, the Oregon will be in a position to say something on the subject.

The only way in which the strike can be quickly settled will be for operators to fix upon a uniform rate, and although such a settlement would force consumers to pay higher prices, nearly everybody would be willing to accept a small advance if by doing so it would insure better wages to the miners. It has become apparent through the experience of years that without uniformity there must be constant disturbance in the coal trade, and every encouragement and assistance should be given to those who are now attempting a settlement on this basis.

It appears that in Kentucky there are 50,000 Democrats who have not been infected with Populistic heresy, who have "never in the past and will never in the future bow the knee to Agrarianism, Populism, Socialism, mabism or Bryanism." So declared the Hon. James C. Sims in his speech as temporary chairman at the state convention. With men like this to warn their Democratic brethren of the dangers of Bryanism, the party in Kentucky will be saved from bowing down to the free silver idol and steered clear of the dangers of Populism.

While the great army of the unemployed is deploring the lack of work, the wheat harvest of the West is so great that it is almost impossible to get sufficient laborers to gather it. The gathering of the grain began in Oklahoma two or three weeks ago, and now the Kansas farmers are gathering their crops. From the beginning of the harvest there has been great complaint of the scarcity of men. It is impossible to get enough help to take care of the crop properly, notwithstanding the high pay offered, which in the distant portions of Kansas has risen as high as \$1 and \$5 per day. Thousands of men have come from Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, but the demand is not supplied. It seems a pity that idle men in other parts of the country cannot be transported to these wheat fields and set to work.

MIDSUMMER ATHLETICS.

Another record of long distance bicycle rider has been heard from. D. L. Whitcomb, of Columbus, started to ride from his home to New York, in an effort to break a record for that distance. He was overcome by exhaustion in the streets of Rochester, fell from his wheel, and is now lying in a critical condition at the city hospital. It is only the American enthusiast who insists upon riding every hobby to death, who makes hard work of every pastime, and who shows neither common sense or the natural instinct of self-preservation in pursuing the sport which happens to interest him. Golf appears to be the latest illustration of this American propensity. Golf, played on the breezy moors of Scotland, or here, in cool October weather, might be considered good sport and a pleasant form of athletics; but golf played in the boiling sun of a July day, with the thermometer standing at 98 degrees in the shade, seems to be a curious and exhausting sort of amusement.

THANKS FROM MR. RATCHFORD.

President Ratchford, in reply to numerous inquiries as to how the mine workers could be helped in their present struggle, prints the following in the United Miners' Workers' Journal: "Our present movement for living wages has elicited many inquiries from men in all walks of life. Moral and material support is offered by a sympathetic press and a generous public. Until now circumstances which always accompany a movement of such proportions made it very difficult to determine to what extent assistance would be required, or where, when once received, it could be applied, with the promise of giving the best possible results.

"After one week of suspension in six or seven states of the union, in whole or in part, and involving more than 150,000 mine workers, I am convinced that it is to the interest of the miners, the operators and the public to still further cut off the supply of coal, to the end that the trouble may be more speedily adjusted. To accomplish that purpose I accept the proffered kindnesses, for which I return, in behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, our sincerest thanks.

—M. D. RATCHFORD, Pres.—

WHY NOT OVERALLS?

The storm of disapproval which has been raised by women all over the coun-

try because the county commissioners of Kansas City decided to set women prisoners to work in the city stone yard, seems to be remarkably inconsistent, as the new woman has long since decided that she can do all kinds of work, and that it is advisable and perfectly proper for her to wear a costume suitable to her occupation. The commissioners claimed that confinement alone was no punishment for a certain class of women prisoners, and that their new order would prove more effective than any means that could be devised. And they were quite right, it seemed, because before the hour for the wagon to arrive to haul the prisoners out to the rock pile, some relative or friend of every woman in the jail had appeared and paid her fine, and there were no women to be taken. Perhaps stone breaking is too hard to begin with, but certainly some occupation should be provided for the women who find their way to the county jails; and if a suitable costume is worn by women who ride bicycles, play golf and go in bathing, why should the overalls be considered so decidedly improper and unwomanly?

THEY WANT PROSPERITY.

"On Tuesday a farmer came to town to get help to harvest his wheat. Walking up to a crowd of six sons of rest, loafing in the shade near the court house, he offered \$1.50 a day and board for men to work in the harvest field. His offer was not accepted. Not a man in the crowd would go to work.

"They want prosperity, but want it without a return to work. Their wives will wash, the charity fund will furnish their children shoes and books for school next winter, while they howl for a return of prosperity."

The Toledo Blade quotes the above from the Van Wert Bulletin and goes on to say:

"The same incident has no doubt occurred in dozens of other towns. There is a class of people who are continually finding fault with existing conditions. They have time to sit on store boxes and stand on street corners and advise how the government should be run, and talk about hard times and the scarcity of work, and yet about the only energy they exhibit is in their endeavor to keep out of the way of work. They let their wives provide for the household or permit their families to become objects of charity, as the Bulletin suggests.

"These dead beats are for the most part true silverheads, although they cannot tell why, and are the most persistent calamity howlers. They are political agitators in a small way, and what little influence they have is used to stir up discontent. If they are of any value whatever it is as auxiliaries of modern Democracy.

"There are thousands of men idle from necessity and who are willing to do any kind of honorable work, but as a rule they are not the men who are making the most noise, neither do they run away from work when it is offered them."

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New York Herald, after commenting upon the recent notability of Baltimore as a first-class hot weather resort, observes facetiously:

"Baltimore does the best it can as a summer resort, and undoubtedly it seems cool and possibly chilly to those who come up from the equatorial region. But the only real, genuine, refreshing, invigorating and soul as well as body satisfying spot on this planet during the hot term is New York or its vicinity.

"Think of the cool breezes which come from the mid-Atlantic to fan our brows and restore our digestion. Ponder the excellence of the Jersey coast, where people sleep under two blankets at this time of year, and dear old Long Island, which is a cold storage for those who have become overheated. Baltimore may be in the suburbs of heaven, but New York is heaven itself."

LEFT ARMOR AT \$300.

The House Refused to Raise the Rate Adopted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The house has agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill and then concurred in the senate amendment fixing the limit of cost of armor plate for the three battleships now building at \$300 per ton. This was the main item still in dispute between the two houses.

A strong effort was made to induce the house to agree to a substitute proposition fixing the limit at \$400, as recommended by the secretary of the navy, but after a three hours' debate the house, by a vote of 142 to 45, concurred in the senate amendment.

Uneventful Senate Session.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The open session of the senate was brief and uneventful. The Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific railroad was further discussed. The senate then went into executive session.

Murdered For Love's Sake.

CHANDLER, O. T., July 17.—Miss Grace Allen of Fredonia, Kan., is under arrest charged with poisoning Miss Phrona Eches and her mother. The latter is dead. Jealousy prompted the deed, both women being in love with the same man. Both are school-teachers.

Prominent Atlanta Man Suicides.

ATLANTA, July 17.—Emanuel Rich, a member of the firm of M. Rich & Bros., one of the largest drygoods and furniture houses in the south, has committed suicide. He stabbed himself 36 times.

Killed by Dynamite Bomb.

MADRID, July 17.—Five dynamite bombs have been exploded at Guadalajara. Several persons were killed and others seriously injured.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

A THREE FIELD ROTATION.

It Increases the Annual Yields and Secures More Leisure Time.

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion that exists in regard to the best system of rotation where the staple crops are wheat and corn, the fact remains that the true test of any system is its continued success. By the adoption of the three field system, and not overstocking the farm, the annual bills for commercial fertilizers can be reduced to the minimum, provided only enough stock is kept to consume and convert into manure the crops raised, excepting the surplus of grain, pork, beef and wool sold off the farm. Thus writes a contributor to The American Agriculturist, authority for the following: Such a rotation must include red clover and intervals of rest from the constant productions of wheat and corn. Begin it by dividing the tillable land into three fields of equal size and proportion, and stock the tillable acreage about as follows: For each 100 acres of tillable land, 20 head of cattle, 80 sheep, 4 work horses and 25 hogs will be sufficient.

The proper rotation is begun by seeding field No. 1 with wheat, to be followed in the spring with a seeding of one bushel timothy and eight quarts red clover to every eight acres. The clover should not be pastured the first year of its growth, except for a sufficient time for the hogs to pick up the scattered grain after harvest. The second year field No. 1 may be pastured from and after June 1, but a sufficient quantity of that in which the most timothy appears should be reserved for hay.

Where one has a good barn and sheds extending back from each end, with cave troughs to conduct away the water that falls upon the roofs, a level barnyard having raised sides so that no liquid manure can escape, and the straw stacked in the center, a large quantity of manure can be made each year. The 1st of August from the straw and refuse cornstalks, together with the droppings and urine of the animals kept in the basement of the barn and these in and about the yard.

Now, instead of breaking up the clover sward in August, when heat and drought prevail and the cost of the preparation of the land for a wheat crop is doubled, adopt the following method: Begin in August by applying ten four horse loads of manure to the acre on the field where most needed, making of each load six or eight ridges 12 feet apart each way. Let this remain in piles until the following spring, then spread it and plow the land to a depth of eight inches, and plant very early to corn. In the fall cut the corn nearly knee high, and shock it in rows, which should be as far apart as practicable. Harrow down the high stubble with a heavy, sharp toothed harrow, which, preceding the wheat drill, puts the soil in the best possible condition for the quick and vigorous growth of the wheat plants.

By this system of seeding the cornfield with wheat, labor is not only completely economized, but the high cut stalks, when harrowed down, act as a mulch to the wheat plants and measurably prevent washing on high points and knolls, which would otherwise wash badly during the winter if the field were allowed to remain in the condition that it ordinarily is. The following spring sow again to clover and timothy. By this plan one plowing serves for three crops—one of corn, one of wheat and one of clover and timothy.

Hog Cholera.

After a third of a century of hog cholera we are still groping in the dark for a cure or a way to stamp it out. Breeding, feeding and sanitation all fail to bring immunity. The scrub, razor back and thoroughbred are all hogs, upon a common level, whenever or wherever hog cholera makes a call.

Isolation is the best preventive. Quarantine to keep it from spreading. No one having the care of an infected herd should be allowed to leave the premises to go to any gathering, town or neighbor's, without an entire change of clothes. The law should be changed to burning the dead ones as soon as they die as well as all bedding used in a sick herd not less than once every week, with a thorough cleaning up after the disease has done. If these things were done and thoroughly done, and then safeguards provided against its introduction through transportation from place to place—making it a crime for any man to sell hogs for market after the disease was introduced into his herd—if we did not stamp it out we would, in my judgment, avoid any such widespread disaster as our state has just felt from hog cholera.—Car. Iowa Homestead.

Remedy For the Melon Louse.

The only known remedy for the melon louse, so destructive last season, is bisulphide of carbon. Farm Journal tells how to use it: Fasten a piece of rag, sponge or cotton batting to a stick, dip it in the liquid and push the other end of the stick into the center of the bill. Place over this at once a tent of paper or oiled muslin and let it remain two hours. The liquid is volatile and its fumes heavy. They will fill the tent with a deadly gas and destroy every louse.

These pests usually appear at first on hills here and there over a field, and from these spread in a circle outward, finally involving the whole patch. By keeping a sharp watch and treating these few hills the whole crop may be saved. The presence of the lice may be detected by the inward curl of the leaves, and their dirty, dark green color. The lice being on the underside and shielded by the curl of the leaves, it is almost impossible to reach them by any form of spray.

Here and There.

The Los Angeles Times estimates that some \$3,000,000 will be invested in sugar factories in California in the next year, while several millions of dollars more go into beet sugar plants in Colorado and the territories.

The export of corn for the past year has been enormous.

The department of agriculture has distributed between five and six tons of sugar beet seed through the several experimental stations to several thousand farmers throughout 14 states in the west and northwest.

An Ohio farmer advises if alfalfa will grow with you to adopt a four year rotation, sowing alfalfa with oats.

Bennett Hall, Jasper county, Mo., says that disk harrows are becoming very popular for preparing corn and wheat ground.

Kansas grows both hard and soft winter wheat and a very limited amount of a few varieties of spring wheat.

WHEAT CULTURE IN KANSAS.

Preparing the Soil How and When to Irrigate.

In a paper read before the Kansas state board of agriculture by C. B. Hoffman some points of practical interest were presented, especially on the subject of irrigation, that may prove helpful outside the state of Kansas. Mr. Hoffman said:

A nonobservance of the rule to early plow the stubble fields is the cause of many failures. Sometimes it is impossible, on account of lack of moisture, to plow the ground soon after harvest. Where this is the case I would rather drill the wheat into the unplowed stubble field, if fairly free from weeds and insects, than to plow late.

I believe that there are sections in the state where irrigation for wheat can be made profitable. To assure a good crop of wheat it is only necessary to thoroughly soak the ground once during the year. If this could be done twice, a very large crop would be certain, barring hail and frost. By flooding the fields after the grain is harvested, any time in July, August or September, before or after plowing—preferably after plowing if only one flooding can be obtained—the soil gets a sufficient store of moisture to carry the wheat plant safely through to late spring rains.

My own experience is as follows: The fall, winter and spring of 1895-6 were exceptionally dry in Dickinson county. I sowed 30 acres of wheat on land which had been in potatoes and had been thoroughly soaked by irrigation during the latter part of July. The potatoes were dug with a digger, which prepared the soil rather better than a plow. The wheat was sown between the 12th and 30th of September. There were two fields. The one yielded over 26 bushels per acre and the other over 28 bushels per acre. On an adjoining field, similar soil, wheat planted at the same time, under similar conditions, except that it was not irrigated, the crop was almost a complete failure, yielding only about four bushels of very light wheat per acre. So much for irrigating or flooding the land before sowing.

There are portions of Kansas where, by a very little cost, ravines, creeks and rivers could be dammed and the flood waters of later June, July and August led upon the adjacent valleys and level reaches of land. I believe the effects of one thorough soaking to be appreciable for more than one year.

As to time of sowing, no definite rule can be given. All depends upon the condition of the soil and the presence of insects, from grasshoppers to chinch bugs. If the field has been plowed in July, sow the last week in September or the first two weeks in October.

Cutting Timothy Hay With a Binder.

A southern Indiana correspondent of Rural New Yorker, writing on the subject of cutting hay with a binder, says:

I never cut timothy hay with a binder but once, and then only a few acres. I could see no particular advantage in so doing, but many disadvantages. Our timothy falls down or lodges badly when there is a good crop, and it would be very hard work on team and man to cut it with a binder. The shocking also requires a good deal of labor, and the handling then must be done with men and forks, and the haying thus progresses slowly. We prefer to cut with a Lureka six foot machine and take it up with the hay loader, never windrowing or shocking our hay in the field. We usually cut evenings and mow it away the day following. When timothy is thin and stands up straight and nice, and one has a binder that he can set to cut low down, it might be considered advisable to do so as a matter of economy or to expedite the harvest. I have known a few of my neighbors to try their binders in the hayfield, but one experiment seems to satisfy them, and I know of no one who uses the binder in haying except to cut seed.

Sometimes a bit of feminine vanity is seen, as when Lady Paston writes her husband: "I pray you that ye would do your cost on me against Whitsuntide that I may have something for my neck. When the queen was here, I borrowed my cousin Elizabeth Clere's device, for I dared not for shame go with my beads among so many fresh gentlewomen as were here at that time."

And Sir John's memory for domestic commissions was like other men's, for in the next letter his wife prays him that he "vouchsafe to remember to purvey a thing for my neck and to do make my girdle," and in still another, "I thank you that ye vouchsafe to remember my girdle."

It shows a pleasant confidence and the assurance of her absent husband's interest in every side of her life that she writes him minutely of her plans in making her gowns, saying: "I pray you that ye would vouchsafe to buy a piece of black buckram for to line with a gown for me. I should buy me a murrey gown to go in this summer and lay in the collar the satin that ye gave me for a hood, and I can get none good buckram in this town to line it with."

The letter of her son William, written in 1459, gives us an idea of the outfit for a boy at Eton:

"I beseech you send me a hose cloth, one for the holy days of some color and one for the working days (how coarse soever it be maketh no matter) and a stomacher and two shirts and a pair of slippers."

This masculine stomacher seems from other scant mention thereof in early writings to have been a sort of skeleton inner waistcoat, perhaps not much more than the chest protector of today.

There is no more vivid appreciation of existing conditions of society than that which springs from their comparison with life relatively of the same degree in another age and environment. As a suggestion of such fruitful study is this glimpse of the shopping of Margaret, later Lady Paston of Calator Manor.—New York Post.

SHOPPING LONG AGO.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION IN "THE PASTON LETTERS."

Commissions Which Wives Gave to Their Husbands In the Fifteenth Century Have a Quaint Appearance In This Age—Dame Paston as a Housewife.

In the spring of 1440 Dame Agnes Paston wrote to her "right worshipful and dear husband" in haste, the Wednesday next after "Deus qui errantibus" (the collect for the third Sunday after Easter). Having commended the gracious mien of the young gentlewoman her son proposes to marry, she says: "The parson of Stockton told me that if ye would buy her a gown her mother would give thereto a goodly fur; the gown needeth to be had, and of color it would be a goodly blue or else a bright sanguine."

The Mistress Margaret Mauteby, for whom this gown was "purveyed," became the wife of John Paston, and her letters, covering nearly 50 years, are noteworthy in that famous collection, "The Paston Letters," which reveal so many secrets of bygone statecraft, but what is of more worth to us now, giving glimpses of household economy and, by clear connotation, the inner life of the women of the period. Margaret Paston appears as an active, prudent housewife, looking into every detail of her large establishment and, from her husband's prolonged absences, forced to assume many masculine cares. She managed the several farms of their estate in the Hundred of Tunsted, Norfolkshire. She planned new buildings, armed and defended her besieged hall, conducted lawsuits and arranged the marriages of her children and grandchildren. But, withal, she was a very woman, and it is interesting to note the "ewig weibliche" running like a thread of gold through a long series of letters.

The orders sent to her husband and son, who were usually in London, for various articles of apparel are curious to examine. That in her youth she was fond of all gauds may be guessed from a letter written not long after her marriage, when, inquiring indubitably of her husband's health during some slight indisposition, she had "lever than a new gowne, though it were of scarlette," that he recover. Her commissions are usually very moderate and limited to the plain necessities of everyday wear, as for example:

"I pray you that ye would vouchsafe to buy me some frieze to make of your children's gowns. Ye should have best cheap and best choice of Hay's wife, as it is told me. And that ye would buy a yard of broad cloth of black, for one hood for me, of 4d. or 5 shillings a yard, for there is neither good cloth nor good frieze in this town."

Yet this town was Norwich, the seat of woolen factories from the time of Henry I, their crude work later improved by the skill of Philippa's Flemings. It was evidently the nearest market and the source of ordinary supplies, for Dame Paston had but just written, "May it please you to wit, I was at Norwich this week to purvey such things as needeth me against this winter."

Worsted and its neighboring Kersey, which gave their names to the fabrics there made, were in the east of Norfolk. In reference to the products of the former Sir John writes from London to "mine own dear sovereign lady":

"I pray ye you will send me hither two ells of worsted for doublets to happe me this cold winter, and that ye inquire where William Paston bought his tippet of fine worsted, which is almost like silk, and if that be much finer than that ye should buy me after 7 or 8 shillings, then buy me a quarter and the mail thereof for collars, though it be dearer than the other, for I would make my doublet all worsted for the worship of Norfolk."

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MRS. ELLA M'GARVY.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham,

Says: I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excoriated. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today, I am feeling like a new woman.—MRS. ELLA M'GARVY, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Wheat has been very nervous today. Cables again showed a good advance and foreigners are in harmony with our advance. It has been difficult to trade in large lots as market has been so nervous. Prices advanced after the opening to the highest point of the bulge. But above 71 there was plenty of orders to sell wheat that was bought yesterday. There is every evidence of a continuation of this advance next week. Four ports clear 53,636 bushels, four ports show 19,487 bushels.

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Close.
Wheat	70 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	71
Sept.	70	70 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4
Dec.	71 1/4	72	71 1/2	71 3/4
Oats				
Sept.	18	18 3/4	17 3/4	18
Corn				
Sept.	39 1/2	37 3/4	36 1/2	37
Pork				
Sept.	7 57	7 60	7 55	7 60
Lard				
Sept.	4 10	4 12	4 07	4 10

TOLEDO, July 17.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 76.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Reserves increased.....\$1,675,325
Loans increased.....5,316,706
Deposits increased.....726,000
Circulation decreased.....111,700

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. R. Arnold's exchange.

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Close.
American Sugar.....	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
American Tobacco.....	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Atchafson (Pfd.).....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
C. & O.	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
General Electric.....	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Jersey Central.....	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Manhattan.....	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rock Island.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
St. Paul.....	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Western Union.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

Friday's Market Story.

A few apples have been brought to town, and they are selling at a fancy price. A local commission merchant had an option on a barrel at \$5. He did not consider it a good investment and refused to chance it.

The huckleberry crop has been so damaged by frosts that it is not likely the price will drop much lower. They now sell at a shilling a quart.

The raspberry season is about over. They sell at 5 cents a single quart and 44 cents in large quantities.

Saturday's Market Story.

Current growers say that there never was a crop like this year's. The price is consequently very low. Commission merchants sell them at \$1.50 a bushel. At this time last year they sold at \$2 a bushel.

Some dewberries arrived in Massillon from Marietta this morning, and the man who has them expects to look in vain for a market for them. They look so much like blackberries and there is such a vast difference in the price that dealers usually find them a poor investment.

Marietta tomatoes made their first appearance on Friday. They brought \$3 a bushel.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

Wheat per bushel.....	75
Rye, per bushel.....	34-35
Oats.....	16-18
Corn.....	20-22
Barley.....	45
Wool.....	8-12-18
Flax Seed.....	1 00
Clover Seed.....	4 00
Timothy Seed.....	1 25
Brass, per 100 lbs.....	70
Middings, per 100 lbs.....	50
Hax.....	50

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Florence Haas is visiting friends in Strasburg.

Mrs. Daniel Kitchen and daughter are visiting in Cleveland.

Miss Sallie Bowman returned from Pittsburg, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cordelia Fox has gone to Decatur, Ill., to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O'Toole, of Muncie, Ind., are visiting Massillon friends.

J. C. Purchase, operator at the W & L E station, has been transferred to Bellevue.

The girls of the high school class of '97 picked on Wednesday at Miss Minnie Strobel's.

Miss Edith Keller is spending several weeks with New Philadelphia and Canal Dover friends.

Silas Collander, of Newton Falls, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Edgar, in South East street.

Mrs. James McConaughy and children, of Akron, are the guests of Mrs. McConaughy, in Green street.

A dispatch from Washington reports the renewal of the pension issued to Warlick M. Rogers, deceased, of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hurst and children, of Mansfield, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Mary C. McCullough.

Thirty young people of the West Side attended a dance at Newman on Thursday evening, making the trip in a hay wagon.

David Powers, a graduate of the Massillon Business College, has taken a position in the office of W. H. McLain, the plumber.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fleck and daughter Nellie, of Salem, are the guests of Fred Erle and family, in South Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Constable and three children, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the guests of J. B. Smith and family, in South East street.

Miss Nellie Klotz, after an absence of two years, has returned from New York, and is visiting her mother, Mrs. Carrie Klotz, in Warwick street.

A lawn fête will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, July 20, at the residence of Jacob Wagoner, in East Oak street.

Massillon Protected Home Circle, No. 31, is in a flourishing condition, having almost two hundred members enrolled. Six new members were initiated on Wednesday evening.

Miss Edith Switzer, formerly of Massillon, and who has recently been living in Muncie, Ind., has now gone to Notre Dame, where she expects to enter the convent of the Holy Cross.

The cornerstones of two fine buildings have been laid in Massillon this week. They are for the Evangelical Lutheran church and the high school building, each a cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

William Hise, or "Dutney," as he is more generally known, arrived home last evening, having been absent twelve weeks. He has been as far west as Kansas City, and he is now entertaining his friends with accounts of his many remarkable experiences.

The W. & L. E. railway company received an order today from the Fairmont mine in West Virginia for 200 empty coal cars, which were promptly delivered to the B. & O. road at Wheeling. A daily order of 200 cars is expected hereafter from this mine.

Charles Bennett, residing south of Akron, climbed into a tree a few nights ago and went to sleep about twenty-five feet above the ground, in the hope of keeping cool. He fell out in the course of an hour or two, breaking two ribs, dislocating his right shoulder and spraining his neck.

Solomon Margolis, who has been connected with the Massillon Liquor Company for a year and a half past, is now making arrangements to return to his old home in Suwalki, Russia. With his family he will leave Massillon the early part of next month. Mr. Margolis has been in this country for four years.

More than fifty Massillonians who embarked for the lake on the interurban car leaving Massillon at 6:15 Thursday night, experienced the usual annoying delay at the lake switch. Three sections from Canton passed the station, they claim, and the motormen refused to stop when signaled. It was 8:30 o'clock before they reached the lake.

Misses Mayme Curley and Clara Spuhler gave a party at the home of Miss Curley, Thursday evening, and the more than half hundred young people present were entertained with instrumental and vocal music and so many other ways, and so successfully, that half the night slipped away unnoticed. By this time a delicious luncheon had been served, and the departing hour came too soon for all.

Mrs. Joseph Healy fell down a flight of steps near the W. & L. E. station this morning, but fortunately was not seriously injured. She was sitting on a chair at the top of the steps. One of the legs slipped into a hole in the platform, throwing her backward. Some persons who were near by assisted her to her feet and to the confectionery store of James Parks. After an hour's rest she felt better and walked unaided to her home in Wooster street.

Miss Clara Kohl was unexpectedly called upon to entertain fifty young Massillon people at her suburban home, Thursday evening. Games were played on the lawn, there was instrumental music by the ladies, the Senior and Junior Moonlight quartettes sang, and in many other ways the guests enjoyed themselves. Lunch was served on gayly decorated tables on the lawn at a late hour, and shortly after the guests began to leave, all hoping for many similar occasions in the future.

Harry Davis, Edward Adams and Herbert Prime, three West Main street boys, left home at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, and as they had not returned at a late hour in the afternoon, their parents became much distressed, and the neighborhood generally was aroused. By 10 o'clock everybody was greatly alarmed, and about the same time the three boys made an appearance, explaining that they had taken a walk into the country

and were having such a good time, that they could see no reason for coming home before evening.

A. J. Paul and Frank Weiler, who have been successfully engaged in the tin and roofing business in Massillon for a number of years, have purchased the stove and tinware stock of E. J. Werner, also the building occupied by Mr. Werner, in South Erie street. For the time being Mr. Paul will remain at the former business place, in North Erie street, and Mr. Weiler will take charge of the newly purchased establishment. Messrs. Paul and Weiler are prudent business men, and their late venture will no doubt prove successful.

A notice was printed in this paper for a postoffice inspector recently, which told of a tramp who had stolen a package of money orders at Belmont, O., and was filling them out and selling them. A man named Frank Newman was arrested in Pittsburg the other day, being regarded as a suspicious person, and was fined \$5 and costs. Later on officers found under the cushion of the seat of the patrol wagon in which Newman rode an envelope containing a number of blank postoffice money orders. The name of Frank Newman was signed to the only one that was filled out. It was for \$20. Now the police are looking for Newman.

Adam Bender, who was in town yesterday, reported that the condition of Mrs. Kate Ricksecker was not much improved. Mrs. Ricksecker, who is the Benders' housekeeper, has not been well since the night of the robbery. The injury she received by a blow on the head with a club in the hands of one of the ruffians, was slow in healing, and she suffered much with nervousness. Now she is afflicted with rheumatism. With the single exception of a Warwick & Justus check, which was found in the yard, not one of the stolen papers was recovered. Payment was stopped on all, however. Mr. Bender also remarked that they are now better prepared for a visit by burglars, who, he says, will be much better off if they remain away.

Geo. Goodhart was in Cleveland, Thursday, ordering twelve uniforms for the Massillon base ball team. The caps will be red, the same color as the trousers and stockings, and the shirts will be blue with the word "Goodhart" worked in white letters on the front. Mr. Goodhart does all this without expense to the club, and at this time the gift is most acceptable, for the uniforms now in use have seen several years' service and are consequently in a dilapidated condition. The expense connected with the organization of a base ball club has weighed so heavily upon the new association that the probability of its ever being in a position to buy suits itself were by no means encouraging, and the players all now wish to return thanks to Mr. Goodhart for his friendliness in their hour of need.

Union Sunday School Picnic.

A meeting of the executive committee of Perry Township Sunday School Association, together with the teachers of the primary and intermediate classes to complete arrangements for the Union Primary picnic at Oak Knoll park on Thursday next, July 22, was held in the Presbyterian chapel last evening and the following arrangements were agreed upon. Each school will arrange for its own tables, conveniences, etc., and the provision baskets for each school will be kept separate and each member of each school will be seated together while eating. It is suggested that the various schools meet at their respective churches so as to start for the park about 9 o'clock. Each school is urged to have a representative at the park at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, to locate the tables for the different schools and arrange any further needed details. The parents are invited to come with their children and enjoy a day in the park. Mrs. Archer and Mrs. Spracklen were appointed a committee to procure paper or wooden plates. Any schools desiring such plates will please apply to a member of this committee.

The skeleton of De Soto.

The local historians of Baton Rouge, La., believe that the mortal remains of Fernando De Soto lie buried between two gigantic live oaks near the present site of Port Hudson. The books told different tales about the death and burial of the great discoverer. Some say that he was wrapped in his mantle and thrown into the Mississippi; others that the remains were incased in a hollow log. In 1853 three hunters—Rigsby, Davis and Hurin—were encamped near what is now Port Hudson. While kindling a fire they found a human skeleton in a hollow log that had been lying in a drift. The bones were those of a man six feet tall. In the log a helmet, a rusty sword and a large bronze crucifix were also found, and on one of the fingers of the skeleton's hand a large seal ring. The discoverers of this ghastly memento believe that the remains were those of De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river. The burial place of the bones is well known to the Rigsbys, who still reside in Louisiana.—St. Louis Republic.

Three Boys Killed While Asleep.

ATKIN, July 17.—A freight train in the International and Great Northern yards here has killed four white boys sitting on the side of the track asleep and badly injured a fourth.

D. G. MARTIN.

To the Wright Medical Company, Columbus, O.

Dayton, O., May 23, '96.

Gentlemen—I have been troubled with rheumatism for forty years. I never received any benefit from doctors. All they could do was to keep it from my heart. I also used patent medicines which were sure cures. This spring I was induced to take your Wright's Celery Capsules. I took about 25 of these and they did me so much good that I bought another box. I feel better now than I have for years. I am now 81 years of age. Yours,

D. G. MARTIN.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver, cures constipation, cures sick headache. 75c at all druggists.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 75c at all druggists.

NEW BAND OF FANATICS

"Holy Rollers" Making a Commotion in Western New York.

CALL THEIR LEADER "FATHER."

People Come From Miles Around to Hear Him Preach and Farmers Bring Their Cows to Camp So as Not to Have to Return Home.

Not since Joseph Smith unearthed the golden tablets inscribed with the teachings of the book of Mormon on old Blue hill, near Palmyra, has been so stirred by subjects pertaining to religious belief as it is at present through the operations of a



N. L. A. EASTMAN.

band of zealots calling themselves the "Holy Rollers," who have chosen Ontario county as their field of labor. Although the strange sect that has sprung up in the secluded little village of Bristol has for months back been attracting the attention of all Ontario county, it is only recently that other than vague rumors of the doings of the devotees of the new religion have become generally known.

The original members of the band are N. L. A. Eastman and Emma Chase, the latter of whom is unmarried and upward of 40 years of age. Eastman's age is problematical.

Eastman and Miss Chase originally appeared in Bristol last winter. Eastman came first, and the woman followed within a month. They took up their quarters at separate houses. Miss Chase gave out that she was a dressmaker and a milliner. Eastman said he was a carpenter. Neither evinced a desire to follow their vocations.

Eastman and Miss Chase from the first entered earnestly into the religious services held in Bristol and in the vicinity. The man soon became noted for his ability as an exhorter. He was powerful in prayer, and with tears running down his cheeks and hands uplifted would arouse the religious fervor of his hearers by his appeals to the unconvinced.

When winter gave way to spring, Eastman and Miss Chase inaugurated a series of bush meetings throughout the center of the county. With the coming of warm weather the country folk flocked to these assiduous meetings from all parts of the country. Sunday after Sunday and night after night Eastman preached and Miss Chase sang to congregation, numbering sometimes as many as a thousand people. Eastman would choose a stump, a dry goods box or whatever lay handy for his pulpit, while his listeners ranged themselves about him on the ground.

Soon after Eastman and his companion had gained a hold on the people the man began to distribute religious literature printed on pink paper and liberally sprinkled with rough woodcuts, representing hell, the devil and other subjects appropriate to the text of his preachings. When I reached Bristol last Saturday night, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, I talked with Eastman. The man was fresh from a scene of religious fervor, the like of which it is not possible to imagine. His eyes were shining and seemed to catch but a half way impression of the objects upon which they rested. He trembled like an ague victim, and marks of tears were on his cheeks. Broken exclamations of praise seemed to escape involuntarily from his lips. His white throat shirt was unbuttoned at the throat, and beneath could be seen his chest, heaving as though he had been running.

At the Saturday night service there were present 500 or more of Eastman's converts. They came from far and near. Some drove from distant points in Livingston and Monroe counties. Most of the "Rollers" were prepared to stay overnight, as Eastman had announced an all day meeting for Sunday. Several farmers had brought their cows and pastured them near by, so as to avoid the necessity of returning home and caring for the cattle.

As the "Rollers" arrived each of them sought out Eastman and reverently saluted him as "father." Eastman had a smile for each, and none went away without receiving upon the head a touch from the "father's" hand in a half way benediction.



EMMA CHASE.

Shelter for a small percentage of the gathering was afforded by a tent 40 by 50 feet. Rough benches were ranged about a raised board platform, upon which Eastman took his position with a small Bible in his hands. By his side hung a lantern, the only light in the tent or about the grove, the tall trees of which broke off the keen northwest wind. The congregation was a motley one. Farmers and their wives composed it for the greater part. Children big and small were there in plenty. The youngsters were quiet and apparently awed

by the surroundings. The whole assemblage bore a hushed aspect. Eastman opened the services with prayer. It was a long appeal. Gradually his voice increased in volume and his articulation in rapidity, until the words of adulation and entreaty poured forth in an unbroken stream. His sentences were short and his language carefully chosen. Suddenly he began to speak in a strange tongue. Owing to the vehemence of his speech it was at first impossible to distinguish either the language or the words. By catching a scattered phrase here and there I realized that Eastman was reciting, or rather chanting, the "Te Deum" in Latin. This closed the prayer.

The excitement among the "Rollers" displayed itself in loud shouted exclamations of praise. Men and women half raised themselves from their seats and clasped hands. They swayed back and forth to an ecstasy of enthusiasm, which apparently made them oblivious to their actions or the surroundings. From his station on the platform Eastman invoked divine aid for the unconvinced in tones that rang out above the hubbub around him. The wind blown flame of the lantern threw flickering shadows upon his lean form and transformed his face until it shone as though transfigured.

Exhortation, song, appeal and prayer followed in rapid succession. Miss Chase was ill and I did not see her. The singing was led by Eastman in a ringing tenor. It was a weird scene. Women threw their shawls and wraps into the air and men tossed their hats high, regardless of what became of them.

The excitement continued until one woman toppled from her seat with a shriek and fell senseless on the ground. Several sprang to assist her. Eastman darted from the platform and interposed.

"Don't profane her by your touch!" he shouted. The woman was left where she fell, motionless and silent. It was after midnight when she recovered.

Other women and several men succumbed in part or entirely to the powerful strain upon their emotions. Cases of semi-consciousness were common. Some seemed to suffer a partial paralysis of the members. One man raised his arm in the air and found himself unable to lower it.

"Thank God," called out Eastman, "the Spirit of the Lord has touched him!"

As the night wore on the attendance thinned out. The "Rollers" drove away home or else sought recuperation from the exhaustion which overpowered them by reclining under the trees in the grove, wrapped in blankets or carriage robes. When daylight began to glimmer in the east, there were still a hundred or more in the tent.

Eastman brought the service to an abrupt close by dropping on his knees with his head in a chair. He remained in that position apparently asleep. His leadership was soon missed. One of the "Rollers" aroused him and accompanied him to his lodgings.

A short time ago Eastman baptized 380 converts in a body on the shores of Can-



JOHN BRADLEY.

andaigua lake. The converts were plunged bodily into the lake, although the day was chilly and the water nearly as cold as ice.

At a recent meeting Eastman was preaching upon what could be accomplished by faith.

"I myself could part waters and lead my followers as well as Moses," he declared.

"I don't believe it!" shouted a man in the audience.

"I can; I can part the waters of Can-

andaigua lake," reiterated the "father."

"You lie!" yelled the unbeliever.

His lack of faith in Eastman exasperated the "Rollers." The man was seized and would have been mobbed had not Eastman prevented it. The "Rollers" insisted upon casting him out of the meeting. The man went away still unbelieving. His wife, who is a "Roller," refused to live with him after the occurrence, and he has instituted divorce proceedings.

In connection with the "Rollers'" outbreak of fanaticism, there is reported the only instance in Eastman's career at Bristol wherein he has rendered himself liable to the operation of the law. The case has to do with an unaccountable passion for the spiritual exaltation produced among the followers of Eastman evinced by a 15-year old lad of Rochester, John Bradley, whose parents are well to do, was sent recently to stay with relatives at South Dansville for the benefit of his health. Bradley is a delicate lad, with fine sensibilities and an emotional temperament.

While Bradley was at South Dansville Eastman and Miss Chase visited the town and conducted services there. Bradley was in attendance and attracted the attention of Eastman, who sought out the lad and urged him to be saved. The influence of the meetings was great upon him. Finally Bradley ran away from South Dansville, joined the "Rollers," and established himself near Bristol with Eastman and the woman.

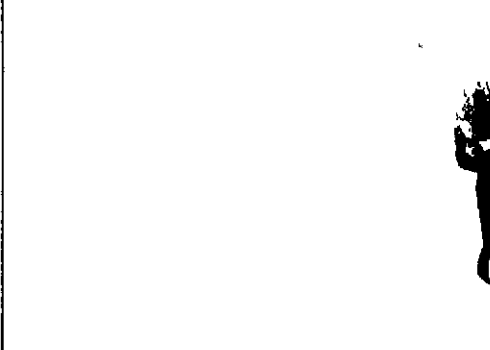
Bradley preached regularly at the "Roller" meetings. The "Rollers" believed that the boy was inspired. Bradley's mother endeavored to induce him to return home. He refused, and she wrote to Eastman, pleading with him to use his influence with her son and send him back to Rochester. Eastman wrote in reply:

"Your boy is saved. How can you ask him to leave us? You yourself are deemed to hell for trying to turn him from the holy path."

A Bristol clergyman was induced by Mrs. Bradley to intercede with the "father." The clergyman failed. A justice of the peace then became interested, and through his efforts young Bradley was coaxed to return to his home. His health is shattered, and fears are entertained for his reason, all due, it is claimed, to the excitement which he underwent while preaching to the "Rollers."

A Tip to American Widows.

Grief in Person for a deceased husband is limited to a fortnight, and then a woman marries again as soon as she has a chance.



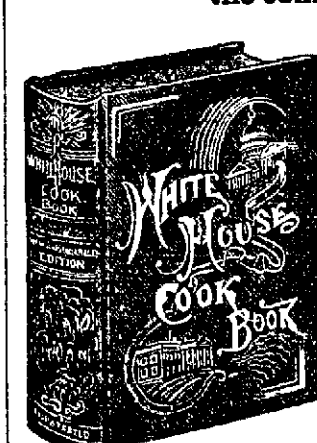
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Interesting information is given concerning the *White House*, how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

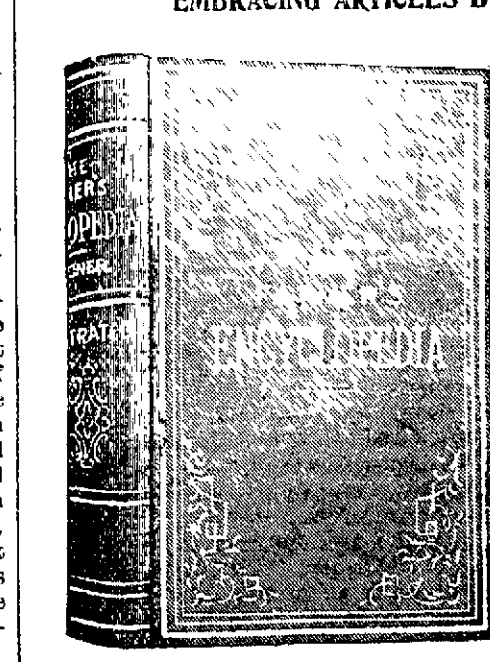
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